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BOOK REVIEWS

A REVISION OF THE CESTODE FAMILY PROTEOCEPHALIDAE. By George R. LaRue. Illinois Biological Monographs, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. Urbana, Illinois. 1914. 350 pp., 16 plates.

This work is the most complete and comprehensive yet published on the proteocephalid tapeworms. The author has gathered together and carefully compiled the observations of other investigators on this group, and with this compilation he has combined in monographic form a large mass of data collected from his own studies on the various species of the family. The Proteocephalidae occur in fresh-water fishes, reptiles and amphibia, and comprise five genera and about fifty species. Excepting the genera *Acanthotaenia* and *Corallobothrium* which are only touched upon incidentally, the author has covered the various species not only of this group but also those belonging in the genus *Monticellia* LaRue, 1911 (*Tetracotylus* Monticelli, renamed), which he separates from the Proteocephalidae as the type of a nearly related but distinct family, Monticellidae. The morphology, which is illustrated with 199 figures, synonymy, host records, etc., are fully discussed for each species. The portion of the work pertaining to general questions such as geographical distribution, host relationships, etc., is of special interest to economic zoologists, because as already pointed out by Ward (1910) valuable clues in clearing up certain problems in the biology of food fishes are likely to be picked up from a knowledge of fish parasites.

THE PROPHYLAXIS OF MALARIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MILITARY SERVICE. C. F. Craig. War Department: Office of the Surgeon-General. Bulletin No. 6. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1914. 115 pp. 12 plates.

This pamphlet, published for the information of medical officers in the army, gives a careful and clearly written synopsis of present knowledge on the organism of malaria and its transmitting agents. The work opens with a discussion of the methods for studying both living and preserved material, the structure, life history and habits of the various species of *Plasmodium* occurring in man and of the types of Anopheline mosquitoes that transmit them. Further chapters deal in extenso with the prophylactic methods and their application to the military service. At the close is given a bibliography of important references which though complete contains some errors and irregularities of citation that may embarrass inexperienced students.

THE ANALES DE ZOOLOGIA APLICADA, recently established in Chile is devoted to the biological and systematic study of animal parasites (Arthropoda, Vermes, and Protozoa) of the neotropical region. The editor, Professor Carlos E. Porter, Director of the Zoological Museum at Santiago, is known for extensive and valuable work in research and as editor of the Revista Chilena de Historia Natural.

THE PARASITIC AMOEBAE OF MAN. By Charles F. Craig, M.D., Captain Medical Corps, U. S. A., Pp. x + 253, thirty figures. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1914.

In his preface the author emphasizes the desirability of a work of this nature, owing to the great importance of amebic infections of the intestine and liver in man, and to the great frequency with which such infections are met both in our tropical possessions and in certain parts of this country.

The first chapter gives a historical review of the important investigations relating to amebae found in man. In the second chapter the morphology and